

I. been laid in the spirit and
principles of Jewish law,
incorporated

: with some words and phrases
of common, law, and an abund-
1 ance of notions of their own.
This makes an amalgam *sui*

i
[. *generis*, and it is well known
that a man, first and thoroughly [
initiated into the principles of
one system of law, can never I
become pure and sound in any
other. Lord Mansfield was a I
splendid proof of this.
Therefore, I say, there never
was, nor f can be a profound
common lawyer from those States.
(To the Attorney General of the
United States, 1810. C. V., 550.)

LEGISLATURES.—The executive
in our governments is not the
sole, it is scarcely the
principal object of my
jealousy. The tyranny of the
Legislature is the most
formidable dread at present,
and will be for long- years.
That of the executive will come
in its turn, but it will be at a
remote period. (To James
Madison, written from Paris,
1789. F. V., 83.)

THE LEGISLATURE.—The
Legislature should never show
itself in a matter with a
foreign nation, but where the
case is very serious and they
mean to commit the nation in
its issue. (To James Madison,
1791. F. V., 392.)

LEGISLATURES.—Our
legislatures are composed of
two houses, the Senate and
Representatives, elected in
different modes, and for
different periods, and in some
States, with a qualified veto in
the executive chief. But to
avoid all temptation to superior

pretensions of the one over the other house, and the possibility of either erecting itself into a privileged order, might it not be better to choose at the same time and in the same mode, a body sufficiently numerous to be divided by lot into two* separate houses, acting as independently as the two houses in England, or in our governments, and to shuffle their names together and redistribute them by lot, once a week, or a fortnight? This would equally give the benefit of time and separate deliberation, guard against an absolute passage by acclamation, derange cabals, intrigues, and the count of noses, disarm the ascendancy which a popular demagogue might at any time obtain over either house, and render impressible all disputes between the two houses, which often form such obstacles to business. (To M. Coray, 1823. C. VII., 321.)